

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.
REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.For County Treasurer,
JOHN A. MURPHY.
For Sheriff,
T. J. BILLY.
For Judge of Peace,
DANIEL MURPHY.
For County Clerk,
SYLVESTER DUKIN.
For Coroner,
ALEXANDER CLARK.
For Surveyor,
H. H. HENDRICKS.
For Commissioner Third District,
THOMAS H. RANDALL.

The wheat crop in southern Kansas never looked more promising and the acreage is unusually large.

Kansas still lies west of Missouri, but that fact does not prevent or alter the fact that Missouri lies east of Kansas and about Kansas.

The east in reality stands no show of securing the World's Fair for '92. The fight is practically narrowed down to St. Louis and Chicago.

The Democrats of Virginia are thoroughly frightened at the way Mahone enthusiasm is growing and will organize to beat it, if possible.

Texas Sitings: An Indiana man read a newspaper headline, "The situation at Washington," and he telegraphed to Harrison for it at once.

The new states of the northwest are going to alter the old presidential electoral tables and thereby furnish other and new possibilities in figuring after results.

The sorghum plant out when half grown as a fodder is becoming very popular. The seed sown and two or three crops are cut from it in a single season.

The attorney general of Kansas is out in a published opinion in which he announces that "a rule women have not sought office." As a rule, neither have men.

Nor Boston, nor Philadelphia, nor Baltimore wants New York to have the world's fair. As between Chicago and St. Louis, New York, if she can't get it, will be for St. Louis.

Wichita is being talked about, in the great business centers of the country, as the city of all others in the west having the brightest prospects for commercial growth and greatness.

We are in receipt of a new paper from Leavenworth called the Anti-Prohibitionist, which advocates a policy the adoption of which would leave that paper without a hobby or source of income. Never work for that which if secured would hurt you up in business.

In our elevator editorial yesterday in summing up the grain orders received by a single elevator firm in one day, to-wit: forty-one thousand bushels, we inadvertently skipped the biggest single item, which was twenty-five car loads of corn from Silver City, New Mexico.

Whatever the outcome of the contest, we protest against being placed in a false light.—Wichita Eagle.

Why, then, with but one, we stand corrected. Seriously, everybody knows that M. M. Murdock is a chivalrous and loyal champion of what he esteems true womanhood.—Garden City Sentinel.

Mississippi is the great bulldozer. Or, blunder Mississippi methods only kept the voters away from the polls, but this head of poles they fired the candidates themselves, bodily, from the field. We suppose that it is the cheaper and quicker way. Great is the Mississippi shotgun.

The Kansas City Times is industriously figuring out the advantage that Missouri navigation will offer to the Kansas grain grower. We don't know how it is with the Kaw bottom fellows but as our grain principally goes west we don't see just where the Times' Missouri river scheme comes in.

Snyder, who was charged with the murder of his wife and mother-in-law at El Barado, and who was brought to Wichita to escape the vengeance of a mob, has succeeded in obtaining a continuance of his case and there are dire threatenings against being breathed against him and the law's delay.

As was noticed by our dispatches of yesterday morning the Santa Fe directors have agreed upon a basis which they hope will save it from a receivership and foreclosure sale. The plan depends entirely for its success upon the prompt action of its creditors in accepting an arrangement whereby a scaling of income is provided for.

Hon. Eugene F. Ware in an article contributed to "Our State" speaking of the advertising devices resorted to by Kansas ways of that of female suffrage. "Every strong minded female citizen of the Mississippi river wanted to go to Kansas and vote. So, taking the household baggage in one hand and her husband's car in the other she started."

The Anthony Journal should not mix up the name of the editor of the Western Methodist with that of the editor of the Eagle so promiscuously. Abraham's bosom will no doubt be found a safe and an abundant resort for the deservant, but the grave yard will catch us all, the noble women of the state no surer than it will the editor of the Journal.

"Our State" is the name of a new literary paper reaching us from Topeka, issued from the state printing house, under the editorial management of A. G. Stacey. We say literary because its characteristics seem those of the monthly magazine. "Our State" is an eight page sheet, printed on heavy book paper, and contains no advertising matter. A number of prominent sunflower statesmen, jurists and editors are named as contributors, and one stateswoman, the assistant attorney general, Mrs. J. M. Kellogg, takes up for woman suffrage in the first issue. In this issue two members of the supreme court are heard from, its chief justice committing himself as to reclusionism. The new paper has the Eagle's best wishes.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION.

The woman suffrage convention held in Wichita last week must have been an enthusiastic one, judging from the language of the EAGLE.—Cedarsville Commercial.

"Enthusiastic" is not a word for it. Did you ever notice the enthusiasm of a lot of old hens in a long continued drizzling, soaking rain, standing around an old rooster too hoarse to crow? For real life and spirit such a picture is but a circumstance to that convention and its rooster from Boston. "Enthusiastic," we should remark. A gentleman from Philadelphia, stopping at the Carey, happened to strike the dining room which contained a number of the delegates at a late hour on the opening morning. Every mother's daughter of them clutched an EAGLE. The man said he had in travels, incidentally struck various performances and not a few sewing societies, but for a genuine circus he never saw that dining room matinee equalled. The curtain probably went down on time, but he withdrew before the closing scene of the performance was well on. "Enthusiastic?" A very dear sweet lady friend who was entertaining a couple of the principal actors, came down the second morning to another lady friend with great tears of mortification trickling down her cheeks all on account of an enthusiastic little rehearsal which had taken place at her breakfast table on the arrival of the EAGLE containing an accurate measurement of the Boston brayer's ears. "Enthusiastic?" A gentleman friend who lives not a thousand miles from Shober street, hearing some "enthusiastic" remarks about snatching some red-headed fellow back, etc., stepped into his parlor, in the center of which stood a circle of "principal supports," each holding on to a corner of the EAGLE, declining while one of their number read. When the "grave yard" scene was reached with one accord—well, the EAGLE hasn't felt exactly whole since. "Enthusiastic?" A column could be filled with enthusiastic incidents enough to supply a whole campaign.

GOV. MARTIN AS A SOLDIER.

From the Topeka County Citizen.

In the campaign of three years ago, when Col. John A. Martin was a candidate for governor the second time, the Democratic candidate for the same office was Col. Thomas Moonlight. The latter, as impetuous as an Irishman through a Scotchman and always demonstrative, but a brave and efficient soldier, was enlisted to the highest pitch in Democratic papers on account of his military services, and a number of such papers, in emulation of the Aftonian, belittled and misrepresented the military record of Col. Martin. The Citizen contained an editorial in August, 1886, showing the gross errors that were being printed, and briefly presented the brilliant record of Col. Martin and his Eight Kansas regiment, contrasting his services with those of Moonlight and the Eleventh Kansas. The article was quite generally copied by the Republican press of the state, and Gov. Martin, in a personal letter to us, mentioned quite a number of facts and events not alluded to in the article, justifying far the part borne by himself in that paper. The letter illustrates the deep but modest pride and unassuming character of the lamented soldier and distinguished citizen, and we feel that now there can be no impropriety in printing what he may have privately said or written of the part borne by himself in that patriotic struggle in establishing the honor and fame of the state he loved and in maintaining the integrity of the union. Following is the letter:

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
(Personal.) Topeka, Aug. 24, 1888.

My Dear Sir:—I have a pleasure more than words can express, your kind article in the Citizen in reply to the Aftonian Globe. I have a right to be, and am, peculiarly sensitive concerning such attacks, for if there is anything in my military record, it is in the pride of it, it is my military record. I served over three years in the army, and during the whole of that period was not absent from my regiment to exceed twenty-five days—never when it was engaged in a battle, great or small. I went south, when a young man, in twenty-three, in command of the regiment, and was thrown into one of the great armies of the country—the Army of the Cumberland—with the only regiment representing Kansas. For two years and a half my regiment maintained the reputation and credit of the state in that army. At twenty-four, I commanded a brigade of four regiments and a battery, succeeding Colonel Heg, killed the first day at Chattanooga. I was sent to command the army of the Tennessee, the crossing of the Tennessee at Chattanooga, the siege of Chattanooga, the storming of Mission Ridge, the campaign to Knoxville, the retreat from Dandridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood northward. At Snake Creek Gap, when the army crossed the mountains, I was placed in command of all the artillery of the army, with only my brigade of eight small regiments to support it, and escort it to Resaca. I had my horse shot under me at Chickamauga, and was one of the very few officers who rode a horse up the sides of Mission Ridge. I was appointed provost marshal of Nashville, when I was only twenty-three, by General Rosecrans, and in addition to my own regiment, commanded a large body of men, and a very difficult duty to perform, while there.

I very rarely write or talk about my military services. Whatever glory or fame attaches to them is largely due to the splendid regiment I had—a regiment complimented, over and over again in orders from headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, as the best drilled and best disciplined regiment in the army. But I have been angry enough, since this campaign of lying and slander began, to feel that I ought to get a club and pound the Democratic editors who are so desecrate, alike of decency or justice, as to assail my military record—a record which, I am conscious, no friend I have has any occasion to be ashamed of.

So I thank you, warmly, for your reply to the Globe's slur.

With kind regards, yours truly,
JNO. A. MARTIN.

A GREAT ORDER.

Washington Evening Capital.

It is not saying too much that the Knights Templars of the United States form in procession the finest-looking body of men of their number in the world. They are the cream of a great organization always respectable. They include many of the leading citizens of each place of prominence in the country and are of a class who under any other circumstances than as Knights Templars would not seem in a parade. They are of the best citizens, men who control largely the affairs of the cities in which they live. They constitute a great power.

SUGAR MAKING.

An Interesting and Instructive Letter About Kansas' New Staple.

The following letter from the Atchison Champion, which was probably written by Noble Prentiss, embodies so many of our own notions about sugar making and is so full of entertaining observations, historical, personal and otherwise, that we reproduce it entire:

A very interesting old town is Fort Scott, and a pleasant town for the way-faring man to alight, whether his errand be pleasure, business, or simply to rest. It is more picturesque than most Kansas towns, built as it is among rocky hills, which suggest that a spirit of the Ozarks has crossed the Kansas line. Fort Scott has ancient buildings, being those erected by the United States in 1842, and one of these, designated as "General Kearney's Headquarters," has been fastened picturewise to crockery by Mr. J. P. Roberts, the enterprising china dealer of the city, and is the local pride of the locality that in a single year four thousand pieces of the historically ornamented were sold to Fort Scott people.

Between now and old, the time-worn plaza, and the new shiny "additions," he is a dull traveler who cannot be interested in the city of "Ironquill," and many another good fellow beside.

To leave several matters of interest for a more convenient season, one of the Fort Scott enterprises in which Kansas has an interest is the sugar mill—the sorghum sugar mill.

When the history of the sorghum sugar industry in Kansas is written, Fort Scott will be the locality where the discovery of the method of manufacturing sugar from the sorghum cane was made. The wrong trail, diligently followed for twenty years, was dropped at Fort Scott in the year 1887, and the right trail was taken up.

It chanced that your correspondent's last visit prior to the one now subject of record, was made soon after the discovery was announced, and while still Kansas was ringing with the tidings that "Kansas sugar" stood knocking at the markets of the world. The writer hereof wrote at that time an account of what he saw, which was copied into many Kansas newspapers, and was generally accepted as "official." It is needless to say that that "report" presented the sugar-making business in a favorable light—nobody took any other view at the time—and that the prediction was made that Kansas would be making her own sugar by the year 1890.

The scene at the Fort Scott sugar works in September, 1887, was really exciting. Right on the heels of the declaration of the government chemist, Prof. Wiley, that sugar could not be made in considerable or paying quantities from the sorghum cane, the discovery was announced that while still Kansas was ringing with the tidings that "Kansas sugar" stood knocking at the markets of the world, the writer hereof wrote at that time an account of what he saw, which was copied into many Kansas newspapers, and was generally accepted as "official." It is needless to say that that "report" presented the sugar-making business in a favorable light—nobody took any other view at the time—and that the prediction was made that Kansas would be making her own sugar by the year 1890.

The Fort Scott sugar works, revisited, showed changes. In the first place, the United States was not so conspicuous about the premises. The chemists and sub-chemists and inspectors had disappeared, and the works seemed to be running on a regular basis. The old flag and an appropriation are good things but the directly interested finger of the government is of doubtful value to the pie. The sort of "knowledge" collected by the government does not appear convertible into "power" in the hands of the people. Generally, however, the maxim that what is everybody's business is nobody's, and costs a good deal besides.

The works with this change were changed for the better. The old lumber accumulated in the period of experiment had been cleared out, and there was nothing inside the four walls of the mill not used in the operations of sugar-making.

The mill, by the way, is a wooden structure, comparatively inexpensive, but amply good enough for its purpose. Cutting expense on costly stone or other buildings is a needless outlay. For good tight walls and a snug roof sufficient to shelter the machinery is ample; a sugar mill need not be as costly as a packing house.

The processes of making sugar seemed to have been simplified, and actually began to look like a real business, as if by a man of experience, the operation seemed as simple as that of making maple sugar. A new boiler, by the way, had taken the place of Mr. Hinze, who officiated at the time of our first visit. The present manager, like the former, is a German, and a native of the country of beet sugar, and he has a host of sugar boilers for the sugar-making world.

Everything was in order and all the space was economized. Wagons were driving up rapidly and discharging their loads of cane from the fields, which surround the mill. The method of cutting the cane had been considerably simplified. The operation of converting the cane into the "chopped feed" which is dumped into the "battery," as the iron tanks are called, was a rapid one.

The answer to the question, "Can sugar be made from the sorghum cane?" was being abundantly given. There were piles of barrels filled with sugar, and here the freshly made sugar lay in high piles on the floor, and a workman handed us some on a wooden shovel to taste. It was fine brown sugar and no trace of the "sorghum taste" was perceptible.

The next question that follows "Can sugar be manufactured at a profit from the sorghum cane in Kansas?" I found still under discussion.

The gentlemen in charge of the Fort Scott sugar works were not posted in regard to other sugar works in Kansas, and this season, and even had they possessed the information would have chafed of dealing it out; but enough has been gathered from other sources to lead to the belief that the Fort Scott works will manufacture as much sugar this season as all the other sugar factories in Kansas put together.

Will even the Fort Scott works make any money? Judging from the tone of remark on the premises your correspondent would answer "doubtful."

That sorghum sugar can be made is as certain as that flour can be made from wheat; but making wheat flour does not always pay, and making sugar from sorghum does not pay as yet.

The expected trouble at Fort Scott was a late cane season owing to rain, and the reduced yield of sugar from the cane. The general and universal trouble is that sorghum cane, even under the most

favorable condition, yields too much molasses and not enough sugar.

What is needed is, first, an improved variety of cane which will yield more molasses, or, second, some means of working the cane which will get more sugar out of the molasses, even though the destruction of a portion of the molasses be involved.

To this problem or problems the genius of inventive America must devote itself. It is said that the best sugar manufacture was commenced the best in use produced a very small per cent of sugar, but that cultivation has vastly increased this percentage. May not the same result be obtained with sorghum sugar cane? Or may not means be discovered of cheapening the process of working the cane, so that the whole world needs more sweetening and it is going to have it.

In this direction lies the hope and the writer has no more doubt but the manufacture of sorghum sugar is to be continued than that the manufacture of corn or corn meal or any other staple article of food will be continued, and the whole world needs more sweetening and it is going to have it.

An hour's quiet talk at Fort Scott with gentlemen who are using their own money in developing the manufacture of Kansas sugar, revealed the circumstance that the cane people are using local several ear-piercing whoops before we had emerged from the darkness and tangled wilderness. We are yet in the midst of the jack o'lantern thickets of experiment.

But we are coming out. The prejudice which leads wholedrivers to handle inferior beet sugar made in California rather than superior sorghum sugar made in Kansas will disappear.

We shall learn to build sugar mills in the best places, especially where the water supply is an assured advantage. We shall learn how to raise better cane, and improve on the already excellent quality of Kansas sugar.

We shall make sugar as a business, and when we cannot make big money we will be content to make less.

We shall succeed in good time, and Kansas will be a big sugar state, just as she is a big corn state and big wheat state, and has always been so, notwithstanding several thousand growing citizens said "No."

The more the writer of these lines contemplates the future of Kansas for twenty years, of traveling about Kansas and writing about her resources, the more he is convinced that out of all things Kansas a certain amount of wind must be squeezed at the start. We are too sudden, too unassuming, too previous. We vote bonds for water works before nature has seen fit to build a creek. We must learn to labor considerably more than we do, and develop a talent for waiting. The firm of Labor & Wait will yet fill the Kansas sugar bowl from the Kansas field.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The meeting of the First District association was convened at the Lewis Academy building in this city last Saturday, Oct. 12.

The meeting was called to order by J. V. Colville of Lincoln township. In the absence of the secretary, J. M. Parke was appointed by the chair as secretary pro tem.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. V. Colville; vice-president, J. M. Parke; secretary, Miss Emma Wallace; treasurer, George Kice.

After the election of officers the regular program was disposed of. Mr. George Kice "The extent of mental arithmetic in our schools" was discussed by the gentleman in an able manner and showed both study and understanding.

A spirited discussion was engaged in by Messrs. Craig, Colville and Parke. L. W. Craig followed with a well prepared paper on "The extent of rhetorical exercises in our common schools." This paper was well received and discussed by Messrs. Colville and Parke.

"The advantages and disadvantages of the present course of study," This was read by J. M. Parke. Messrs. Craig and Colville discussed at length with some objections and comment.

After some suggestions by the president, the meeting adjourned. It was good for him to be there and that much good was accomplished by the meeting.

TRUE ENOUGH.

Emporia Republican.

More rebellion. Colonel Murdock says Topeka's great weather prophet, Prof. Blakie, is a fool, because he predicts that November will be colder than October. Had he predicted the other way, the forecast would have been correct. He has called him a liar. Truly the weather prophet is in hard lines, but they are of his own choosing. A man doesn't have to be a weather prophet any more than he does a Democrat or a blatherskite.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Lawrence Tribune.

Wichita is getting into the same old political hog again. The candidates are becoming so thick down there that it will soon be necessary for them to begin to kill each other off, and by the time conditions are here they will all be out of the race, or so far behind that there will be no chance for any of them.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

Sends, Sims, Sowers, Sprouts, Shoots and Sivers.

It takes one car of coal to make four of salt at Anthony.

The Union Labor party in Lyon county has nominated a full county ticket.

One hundred farmers of Dickinson county have organized a farmers' alliance.

There were sixteen marriage licenses issued at Topeka in one day last week.

L. S. Bacon, one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence, died Friday, from a stroke of paralysis.

It is said that the agricultural exhibit at the Belle Plaine fair was superior to that at the state fair.

McPherson ladies will have a "chrysanthemum show," and a thousand conflicting artistic ideas are ripe there.

Eligible Kansas girls who don't get married this season while the craze is on, are in great danger of remaining in the swim.

Last Friday, four miles south of Herington, a 9-year-old girl fell into a vat of boiling syrup, from the effects of which she died.

Elsworth has missed the noise and crowds of the reunion, but not half so much so if the whooping was not prevalent in the town.

The Sixth Kansas cavalry will hold its next reunion at Emporia, Mo. Within twenty-five miles of that place 120 of the old regiment reside.

We still live and have our being, but for all that Elsworth wants a few days' breathing spell before he takes it another reunion crowd, says the Herald.

The state board of education will prepare a new course of study for normal institutes. The present one was worn threadbare several years ago.

It appears by the Telegram that there are 25 applicants for the position of mail carrier in Winfield. Two hundred and sixty will have to be disappointed.

The council of Bluff City has the streets in good condition, after some trouble and expense and it requests the people to break their precious habit of cutting across lots.

The marshall at Abilene has received a card from a Missouri man who wants particulars regarding his wife, whom he describes as having "one split ear and slightly crooked knees."

Emporia Republican: Editor Lusk, of the Parsons Sun, thinks so much talk of patronage in Kansas is disgraceful. He is more convinced of this every time he draws his nose in his nostrils.

Eight-year-old Maud Barr, who was bitten by a mad dog at Meridian last June, is lying critically ill, presumably from hydrophobia, at Atchison, where she was taken for treatment.

Mandamus proceedings have been begun against State Auditor McCarthy by contractors for \$40,000 for work done on the capitol. The auditor's refusal to pay proclaims his lack of conscience.

Attorney General Kellogg has gone to Washington to argue a motion in the supreme court of the United States to advance on the docket the famous Pullman Palace car company case.

Marion added: The papers say that Queen Victoria, suffering greatly from rheumatism. Well, it is her own fault. Marion mentions baths would cure her and she has taken them and printed it.

The Newton Republican says the public always has a consuming desire at this melancholy season of the year to know the author of "Beautiful Snow" and that of his who plagiarized and printed it.

A Texas gentleman wants to feed 1,000 to 1,500 cattle in the vicinity of Bluff City this winter, but the farmers hold their corn so high that he is likely to go elsewhere. He would like to buy about fifty bushels at 10 cents per bushel.

An exchange says there should be more forgiveness for the man who lies about a dollar than he who lies about a cent. We have been lying two years now for the dollar due on subscription and don't feel the need of forgiveness, but we do need the money.—Mt. Hope Mentor.

Anthony Republican: District court in and for Harper county convened on Tuesday last at Judge Ellis on bench. There were 47 cases on the docket—fourteen criminal and 43 civil. Some of the lawyers think that the term will extend through six weeks.

The Baptists of Oxford have undertaken to build a new church, and in aid of the enterprise hold a harvest home festival yesterday and today. They have solicited donations of agricultural and horticultural products and they will be sold at auction today. Kansas crops are doing everything.

Sedgewick Panograph: Saturday was a regular old-time business day in Sedgewick. The streets were crowded full of teams and people. The business men were taxed to their utmost to wait upon the vast throng of buyers. Saturday is the best trading point for thirty miles around, and the farmers are not slow to recognize the fact.

The motion for a rehearing in the famous Guthrie county case is overruled. This makes Emancipation the permanent county seat and ends the war between Emancipation and Ravenna. A similar motion in the Craig county case was also overruled though Chief Justice Horton flies a very long dissenting opinion. This confirms the Ingalls' title to the permanent county seat.

Emporia Republican:—That infallible weather indicator, the goosebore, has already settled it that we are to have a very mild winter. But here comes the old farmer who always predicts the thickness of the corn husks and he predicts a tough winter. Putting these two important things together, the indications are that it will have to be the weather pretty much as it comes.

The dredging machine to be used on the immense reservoir near Howell has arrived and works like a charm. Water raised so fast in the reservoir last week that a channel was cut out of the bottom of the river. The work is progressing nicely, and from present indications the enterprise bids fair to be a stupendous success. If so, the water supply for all the canals along the Arkansas will be obtained in this way, making irrigation reliable, and southwest Kansas the Eden of America.—Ingalls Union.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Reno City wants fifty cottages, all of which could find tenants.

The telephone line from Kingfisher to Reno will be in operation in a few days.

The Territorial Advocate, published at Beaver City, Ne. trail Strip, is thinking of changing its location to Alfalfa, Oklahoma.

Three men arrived in Kingfisher last Thursday who had come from Wisconsin. They made the trip in thirty days.

An immigration of 20,000 negroes into Oklahoma will take place from the Canadian states as there crops can be gathered in there.

Oklahoma has been warned of prairie fires, and well she needs be. The fire in the Neutral Strip last week, at least, should caution them.

Two car loads of apples were received in Guthrie Saturday. The people are determined to have a little cider, down there, if they have to make it themselves.

No one will now argue that the opening of the Oklahoma country does not benefit the Indians. A big buck Indian was seen on the streets of Guthrie, recently, carrying a papoose in his arms.

Kingfisher News: The board of trade holds a special meeting to arrange a program for the coming of the great Rock Island route. Their intention is to have a good program, such as music, horse racing, etc. The board also intend to make arrangements for big excursions to this place in the near future.

A member of the Guthrie News staff put on his Sunday clothes, tied his canes and umbrellas together in a bunch, put on a cape overcoat and carried a cane and rode the low Indian reservation a visit. They initiated him into Indian hospitality by arresting him, making him walk ten miles and then releasing him. He then told him to go about his business, and he went.

There is no doubt about Oklahoma being a cotton producing country. It has the exact soil and atmospheric conditions to make the cultivation of this plant one of the most profitable. It is possessed of another advantage that no other cotton producing country outside of Texas has, that is the production of all the cereals and cultivated grasses, common to the more northern portions of the Union. These conditions are all that is needed to make the Oklahoma farmers a great advantage over his northern or southern competitors.—Edmond Sun.

From the Territorial Advocate: The prairie fires mentioned last week continued in various sections until the latter part of the week, doing great damage. Added to the burned district in the neighborhood of Rotwell, Boyd and Fulton, large tracts have been burned over in the Clear creek, Six Mile and Outcumber country, and also on Dugout and Willow creeks. Considerable range on Home creek was destroyed, and we are informed that Cyrus Allen on Six Mile lost about twenty tons of his sorghum and corn. Extensive fires have also been burning on the northwest side of the county and Liberal, Kan., and also to the southeast of us in Houston county, but what the damage has been we have not heard. How these fires originated is a question which no one knows how to go and get it. Every woman has within her the making of an attractive and noble person, but she must hold in the making; she can never become noble and attractive by simply. The present is the only future that we know, and we must stick to it to the utmost before it becomes the past.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Will continue the opening and inspection of Lord & Taylor's Magnificent line of

French Novelty Pattern Suits

Until Monday evening next. This is positively the last chance to procure a costume only seen in the fashionable world. From \$6.50 to \$45.00.

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is receiving daily all the very latest fabrics in DRESS GOODS, NEW WEAVES, NEW DESIGNS, ARTISTIC EFFECTS,

Great bargains in combination wool plaids and stripes. 50 pieces at 20 cents, worth 50 cents. 50 pieces wool tricot and flannels at 24 cents per yard. Fancy check and stripe wool dress goods 32 cents.

All the new shades in heliotrope, sweet lavender, plum, old rose, old pink, etc., etc. General broadcloth and novelties in the New York style. We offer a wonderful chance in Black Armure Silk, pure and beautiful blacks, guaranteed not to slip. We have but 500 yards. We will make the price this week One Dollar per yard, worth at regular sale \$1.25.

Superb brocade silks and the new silk braid galloons Vandyke's designs, for trimming. New Cloaks, New Wraps—Raglans, Plushes, Directoire Jackets A full line of children's wraps. New lines of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Portiers, Lace Curtains and Upholstery at

INNES & ROSS'

116 to 120 Main Street,

JOSEPH MILLER

THE POPULAR PRICED—

TAILOR AND DRAPER

154 NORTH MARKET STREET. 123tf

DUNRAVEN RANCH.

A Story of American Frontier Life.

By CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,

AUTHOR OF "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER," "FROM THE RANKS," "THE DESERTER," ETC.

Copyrighted, 1888, by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and Published by Special Arrangement through the American Press Association.

This story captivates every reader by its realistic situations. Additional chapters will appear 3:nday morning.

cause. In many places last week our settlers fought the fiercest element from one to three days to save the crops and winter range. Every man, woman and child was known to the westerner to control this his worst enemy. Fires sweeping over the country at this season work even greater hardship than the winter weather. The best trading point for thirty miles around, and the farmers are not slow to recognize the fact.

PLEASE DON'T MOPE.

Every Woman Should Have Some Kind of Useful Occupation. Some writer, a woman presumably, advises other women not to be "mopes." Webster's definition of this word is "a dull, stupid person," and in view of this fact it would seem that such advice is unnecessary to most women. It may reasonably be supposed that no woman wants to be considered dull or stupid. To be sure, we cannot all be brilliant geniuses, but there is no occasion for being thoroughly uninteresting. We all know women who are inclined to mope, but why do they do it? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, I believe it is because they do not know what to do with themselves.

The average woman is not stupid—far from it—but she allows herself to become so for want of a healthy occupation for mind and body. And this is the fault of her education and training. She has no special taste for any particular study or employment, and so after her school days are over she settles down to mope. She is not very strong perhaps, and she has not sufficient money to undertake various things that she would like to undertake; and so she folds her hands, shuts her eyes and her mind to the business of life and mopes.

And when she has reached this point she takes to mope reading, the lighter the fiction the more suitable it is to her frame of mind. And every one knows the prevailing tone of the light novels of today. Not only girls, but many young married women lead such a miserable life. They are dissatisfied, irritated and dissatisfied, from gossip the tongue looks to scandal, and the least years of a woman's life are frittered away in doing